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privates and 29 officers have been sent to Manaos, while 74 privates and 3 officers have died here."

This report is dated February 15, but, unfortunately, the nature of the illness is not stated.

Plague at Para.

Under date of the 15th instant, a press dispatch from Belem (Para), Brazil, states that on the preceding day two new cases of bubonic plague had been verified.

Sanitary conditions at Diamantina, State of Minas Geraes.

Diamantina is an old mining town with an estimated population of from 5,000 to 8,000 or 10,000. There has never been any yellow fever here, nor, as far as can be learned, any epidemic of cholera, plague, or anything of the kind. There is a good deal of syphilis and some years a good deal of typhoid fever. The cases of smallpox are few and isolated. The causes of death are as varied as elsewhere. The climate ought to be healthful, but it is supposed that most of the people have more or less of the poison of paludism in their blood. Paludism, or paludal fever, does not exist here in Diamantina itself, but in different lower lying parts of the country around here.

There is no sewer system, a very poor water system, and sanitary conditions are unknown.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, March 14, as follows: Week ended March 5, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 156; number passed, 155; number detained, 1.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Immigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, January 28, as follows: Number of immigrants, per steamship *Doric*, recommended, January 28, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 5.

Report from Shanghai—Smallpox at Shanghai and Tientsin—Disease reported among cattle shipped to Manila.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 10, as follows:

During the week ended February 6, 1904, 3 vessels were inspected, 195 crew, 37 cabin and 20 steerage passengers; 20 pieces of personal baggage of steerage passengers were disinfected, and the holds between decks and upper decks of 1 vessel were washed down with 1:800 solution bichloride. Ten immigration examinations were made with 1 rejection for syphilis. Manifests were viséed for 8,567 pieces of freight and 6 pieces of freight were rejected.

The report of the municipal health officer for the week shows small-

pox, 1 case, 16 deaths; enteric fever, 2 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 5 deaths; tuberculosis, 35 deaths. The total mortality stated was 3 foreigners and 132 natives.

Tientsin was the only outport reporting quarantinable disease present, at which place 1 case of varioloid is said to have occurred.

The United States consul at Nankin reports that there has appeared at that place a disease affecting cattle, which in its clinical manifestations seems to resemble dysentery. A similar disease has also broken out, I understand, among cattle shipped from Chinkiang to Manila.

Immigrant recommended for rejection.

One immigrant per steamship *Doric*, for San Francisco, recommended for rejection.

CUBA.

Report from Habana.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, March 10, as follows: Week ended March 5, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	29
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 140
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 082
Pieces of freight passed.....	679

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended March 5, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	20
Meningitis.....	12
Pneumonia.....	3
Malarial fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	3
Pernicious malarial fever	3
Cancer.....	5
Bronchitis.....	2
Croup	2
Infectious fever	1
Tetanus	1

Total deaths from all causes, 104.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 15, as follows:

During the week ended March 12, 1904, two bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports.

One case of enteric fever has been reported in this city during the week. One death from an infectious fever, probably enteric, has also been reported, as will be seen by the accompanying statistics. The rate of mortality is notably increased over the previous week, especially from tuberculous affections, in spite of the prophylactic measures that are being taken. * * *